

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD111620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 May 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Vladimir Katin, political observer of APN; Vladimir Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; and Gennadiy Ariyevich, commentator in the international department of All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades. The world has just been celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The further the epoch of the Great Patriotic War recedes, the more deeply mankind understands the grandeur and significance of the heroic achievements of those unforgettable years. Europe has lived in conditions of peace for 35 years. It has managed to break the tragic cycle of world war, followed by a short interval of peace, and then another world war. This is unquestionably a historic result. It was made possible thanks to the joint effort of all those who fought and are fighting for peace, for peaceful coexistence and for detente.

But what is the world like today, 30 years after the guns of war in Europe fell silent? The reactionary forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, are making intensified efforts in alliance with the Chinese leaders to poison the international atmosphere. They have overtly adopted the course of exacerbating the world situation and undermining detente.

[Lomeyko] But nowadays the world situation is completely different. The community of socialist countries, a mighty bulwark of peace, exists, is developing and growing stronger. A conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact will take place in a few days time in the Polish capital. The 25th anniversary of this defensive alliance will be marked. In passing it is worth stating that the Warsaw Pact was established 6 years after the establishment of NATO. Dark clouds have blown up more than once on the international horizon during the last 25 years. And while the European peoples have lived in conditions of peace during all these years, this was first and foremost the result of the active and peace-loving policy of the socialist countries and the international activities of the communist and workers parties.

[Ariyevich] The member states of the Warsaw Pact are currently working for the further expansion of confidence-building measures and the summoning of a conference to discuss military detente and disarmament in Europe. And we support Poland's proposal that such a conference should be held in Warsaw. This was confirmed once more during the official, friendly visit to Moscow by Edward Babiuch, the head of the Polish Government, which ended the other day.

NATO Arms Policies, U.S. Influence

[Lomeyko] I would like to add that in his speech at a Kremlin dinner in honor of the distinguished Polish guest Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stressed that the socialist countries intend to continue doing everything they can to defend detente and not to allow the results of many years of effort by the European peoples to strengthen security and to expand international cooperation to be brought to nothing. Comrade Kosygin warned that the members of the Warsaw Pact will not tolerate the upsetting of the military and strategic balance to the detriment of their security.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the fact that a session of the NATO Council is scheduled to take place in 2 days in Brussels.

It will discuss new military preparations and the building up of the North Atlantic bloc's military potential. It will also discuss measures to further implement the December decision on the production and deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. The NATO bosses are now demagogically saying they were compelled to take these measures because of the deterioration in the international situation, and as always they refer to an imaginary Soviet threat.

[Ariyevich] Yes, history shows that every time that the NATO circles are plotting another round in the arms race, they resort to deception of public opinion. Anti-Soviet and anti-communist falsehoods and hysteria are the tested methods of Western propaganda for brainwashing their citizens to make them more willing to accept a new burden of military expenditure.

[Lomeyko] In this connection I would like to quote the observations of a person who for 12 years has seen from the inside how the mechanism of the North Atlantic bloc works. Several days ago I had a meeting in Berlin with Ursel Lorenzon, about whom many of you, esteemed listeners, have already heard. She worked from 1967 to 1979 in NATO's General Secretariat, holding the post of assistant to the director of the operations council in the General Secretariat. Her impressions are not the cursory glance of a person who has accidentally seen behind the scenes of the Atlantic bloc. They are, if you like, the result of many years of observation and reflection about what is being painstakingly concealed from international public opinion. So what does Lorenzon say? When she started work with NATO, she believed that the task of this organization was first and foremost to insure security and peace, just as this is advertized in the West. But under the influence of the specific facts and specific activities of this bloc she came to the conclusion that this is not so, and that all NATO's activities are aimed at the preparation of a new war.

[Ariyevich] It would be interesting to know what NATO itself thinks of the myth about the Soviet threat, which the bloc specifically needs to justify its existence and the continuous growth in its military expenditure.

[Lomeyko] That is indeed an interesting question, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. When we put it to Lorenzon, she replied that she was startled by the fact that high-ranking officials and staff at all levels of the Atlantic bloc never spoke about a Soviet military threat. Furthermore, the documents themselves which are drawn up in the NATO services always distinguish between conclusions which are intended for the public and those which are for internal use. She gave as an example the notorious East-West research published in 1978 in which the NATO circles tried to prove that the escalation of Soviet military programs, which is supposedly taking place, compels NATO to adopt a long-term defense plan. But the most curious thing is that the same research contained sections which were not intended for the public, but only for internal use by the NATO leadership. These sections--and Lorenzon proved this with NATO documents in her possession--admitted, first, that parity exists between East and West, and, second, that the Soviet Union intends to continue developing detente, without increasing its military potential. Hence, the conclusion is that the NATO leaders are deliberately misleading public opinion in their countries, knowing full well how matters actually stand.

[Ariyevich] In the face of growing public protests against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles Western bourgeois propaganda is making particularly strenuous efforts to justify the thesis that NATO is ready for talks, as they put it, but it is the Soviet Union which does not want to respond to the NATO bloc's call and sit down to talks. One can expect that this thesis will be heard again at the NATO Council session in Brussels.

[Lomeyko] NATO propaganda is deliberately keeping quiet about the Soviet proposals or distorting them. Militarists who specialize in social psychology consider that the ordinary man in the street is not capable of following the ins and outs of political battles and is not acquainted with the refinements of diplomacy. Therefore, they say, it is enough to drum one and the same idea into his head: NATO wants peace and is proposing talks, but the Soviet Union is refusing--and this idea will take root and stay in his mind.

I have just had an opportunity to convince myself that even people involved in politics are sometimes subjected to this primitive propaganda influence. An international conference, in which diplomats, scientists and journalists from countries in the East and the West took part, has just been held in West Berlin over several days. In their speeches Western participants frequently declared that the Soviet Union is insisting, as they put it, that NATO repudiate the decision on missile deployment which it adopted in December. But they said that considerations of prestige alone made this impossible. The trick of such an objection is that it omits mention of the second part of the formula in the Soviet proposal. This states that a basis for talks will only be created when NATO repudiates its decision or suspends its practical implementation. So, if NATO refuses to do this--and it really can suspend the practical implementation of the missiles decision--the leaders of the bloc will assume the heavy responsibility for a new round in the arms race.

[Ariyevich] However, reasonable voices can still be heard in the West. For instance, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has stated that in spite of the complexity of the present international situation, not a single opportunity should be missed to continue the dialogue between East and West. At a press conference in Bonn during a visit to the FRG, Kreisky said in particular that Austria rejects the American idea of boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also spoke in favor of the resumption as soon as possible of the talks between West and East on limiting armaments. He was speaking at a meeting in the West German city of Wuppertal. The chancellor, however, did not mention one of the main reasons for the difficulties which have arisen in the dialogue between West and East--Vladimir Borisovich, you have just been talking about it, it is the question of the recent NATO decision to deploy in FRG and other West European states new American nuclear missile weapons.

This decision is causing increasing criticism among the public of these countries which took an active part in the week for peace and European security which took place at the decision of the WPC from 5 to 11 May. In the FRG, Britain, Italy and other countries of Western Europe mass demonstrations have taken place against the NATO plan to step up the arms race.

Contradictions Among Allies

[Lomeyko] It seems to me that in spite of the flag of Atlantic solidarity hung out in Washington, the contradictions among the NATO allies, between Washington and its West European partners, are continuing to grow. These contradictions were also noticeable at the sessions of the international conference of which I have already spoken and which took place in West Berlin.

With increasing frequency representatives of West European countries both there and at other forums openly criticize Washington for the unbalanced nature of its course, for the unpredictability of its actions. Here, they point out that the Atlantic solidarity for which the Americans are appealing is not a one-way street. What is happening is that President Carter is taking his decisions himself, be it the Olympic boycott, and embargo on goods for the socialist countries, economic sanctions, sanctions against Iran, including the latest military adventure. And all of this without coordinating with his allies. But immediately Carter demands the support of all of his partners whether they like it or not.

It seems to me that this is nothing other than evil imperial diktat. I think that even in colonial times the governors sent out from the metropolitan centers if they wished to obtain the support of, say, the local leaders, they first tried to obtain their agreement to some particular measures which were unpopular among the natives.

Such an attitude, however, is not only insulting for sovereign states, it gives rise to anti-American feelings in these countries. It is not for nothing that increasing numbers of new demonstrators are coming out onto the streets under the slogan: "We do not want to dance to Carter's tune."

[Ariyevich] But how many people keep such feelings to themselves, as one says?

[Lomeyko] Some people are restrained and others speak out, including Americans themselves, who are increasingly beginning to interpret critically the unbalanced and unguided style of Carter. For instance, I recently read in the Washington POST an article by Anderson who writes that the main reason that caused Vance to leave his post of state secretary was the President's horrifying inability to direct foreign policy. And he cites concrete examples. The Israeli-Egyptian agreement was an unexpected blow for America's Arab allies. And whom did the President send to give them explanations? His son Chip accompanied by Brzezinski. King Husayn of Jordan invited Brzezinski to lunch and sent Chip to eat with his children. The President sent the boxer Muhammad Ali on a diplomatic mission to Black Africa. The African leaders were beside themselves with fury. The President has frequently sent his wife Rosalyn to Latin American with important diplomatic tasks. And these attitudes come back like a boomerang of anti-Americanism against the United States.

U.S., NATO Reckless Course

[Ariyevich] Carter's boomerang, as you have called all of this, Vladimir Borisovich, is in essence extreme recklessness. This sounds like a special case even if an ominous one, but as Senator Henry Jackson, well known for his hawkish views, says, he is afraid of the newborn hawks in the Carter government. The New York TIMES writes on this subject that the traditional hawks at least were able to calculate what any particular crisis would cost them; therefore, they thought before getting involved in it. The newborn hawks, however, heat up the situation without noticing the danger line and without foreseeing the consequences.

[Katin] To all of this story there yet another alarming, I would even say dangerous, aspect. The anti-American feelings which Carter's incompetent and brash policy has sown in Western Europe are whipping up chauvinist hysteria in the United States. Playing on such feelings, Carter is trying to rally the electors around him. But the unreasoning emotions are splashing out over the brink and people, who have been misled, for jingoist reasons are demanding blood. This is no exaggeration.

Badges are being worn in the United States: Kill a Russian, Kill Khomeyni. And many Americans taking part in opinion polls demand an attack on Iran, and that it be punished, that the oilfields should be bombed, and these are the very oilfields which supply oil to West Europe. People coming from the United States just now note that the chauvinist hysteria has reached a dangerous level there and no one can guarantee what the most frantic ones will get up tomorrow. It seems to me that no commentary is necessary here. It is clear here to how lacking in rationality and how hysterical the whole campaign has become if the talk is being conducted in such tones, and such recommendations are being made.

[Ariyevich] And in an atmosphere of deliberately whipped up hysteria, military preparations are being intensified in various regions of the world.

[Katin] Quite true. This is confirmed by concrete facts. Take, for example, the latest and very biggest NATO military maneuvers which are being held now, at this very hour, in the Mediterranean Sea. Taking part in these maneuvers which are codenamed Morning Patrol are the armed forces of nine North Atlantic bloc member states.

[Ariyevich] What is the aim of these maneuvers?

[Katin] Their aim is to demonstrate NATO's readiness to rebuff aggression on its southern flank. What obviously striking hypocrisy. No one is threatening the NATO member countries either from the southern flank or from any other. In fact quite the contrary is true. It is the United States as we see which is quite openly stating its intentions of armed interference in the Near and Middle East, that is in a region close to the southern flank of this bloc. Therefore, the new Morning Patrol NATO maneuvers, it seems to me, are more like a sort of rehearsal for preparing a new punitive operation against Iran. I, personally, see a close link between the two here.

[Ariyevich] I would like to point attention to the fact that the British Conservative Government, following in the wake of Washington's course, has prepared a bill on introducing economic sanctions against Iran. It is expected that it will be presented to Parliament next week. Ending exports to Iran will lead to an increase in unemployment in a number of sectors of British industry. The government, therefore, fears that the bill will give rise to criticism in the House of Commons, quite justifiable fears, by the way.

Nonetheless, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, speaking on television on the first anniversary of her cabinet's rule, named as a colossal achievement that, and I quote her words, she has managed to force the world to take account of Britain once again. It is totally perplexing what the British prime minister had in mind, surely not that a European great power fawningly follows behind the present occupier of the White House in all his galloping toward worsening the international climate. In the same interview Margaret Thatcher again supported Carter, justifying both Washington's aggressive action in Iran and the fact that the American President had once again deceived his allies. But this does not embarrass Thatcher. She is ready for active support by London for the efforts of the American administration to poison the atmosphere in the world, as part of the greatness of her country and as her own achievement.

[Katin] In the words of NATO Secretary General Luns, it is planned that a number of NATO member countries will provide military assistance to the United States in the Persian Gulf area. What is envisaged in particular is the dispatch of British, Italian, Dutch, and possibly West German warships to the area.

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WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Luns reported that a final decision on this will be taken in a few days time at the upcoming special session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee. Personally he considers that the American initiative will be approved.

This in spite of the fact that the United States' West European partners have been simply, utterly and outrageously deceived by the United States. What after all were the actual facts of the case? The Americans persuaded the Western countries to adopt economic sanctions against Iran in return for the promise that they, the United States, would not undertake any military operations if they did. But no sooner had that decision been adopted in Western Europe than the Americans treacherously invaded the territory of sovereign Iran. The consequences of this invasion are familiar to everyone.

South Asia, Middle East Situations

[Ariyevich] Yes, it was an ignominious failure. But what do you think, Vladimir Konstantinovich, will the Americans draw an object lesson for themselves from this?

[Katin] I doubt it. In any case it looks as if they have learned nothing from it yet. The American administration has learned nothing from it. The White House officially refuted a report the other day to the effect that President Carter will not use military force against Iran any more. It was stated frankly that the President has not made any such decision. Yes, there are reports also to the effect that a new military operation is being prepared. So there is your lesson, from which the Americans have not profited, as they say, at all.

But I think that a good lesson was drawn from this American military adventure by others, including Iran itself. Thus, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has stressed that Iran regards the failed provocative diversion by Carter as a new manifestation of the piratical policy conducted by the American administration on the international arena. Even those who held more or less optimistic attitudes have had to review them and conclude that American will never drop its habit of interfering in our domestic affairs, that is what the minister said. This will clearly be a good lesson for those who still have doubts about U.S. intentions.

[Ariyevich] Anti-Afghan intrigues are also continuing. The forces of counterrevolution have tried to organize disorders in Kabul again. This time agents of the CIA, and the Chinese secret service which is collaborating with them, incited students and even schoolchildren into antigovernment demonstrations. Meanwhile Western propaganda hastened to set up a clamor of propaganda again and to link these events to the presence in Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. One's attention is drawn to the fact that this slanderous campaign has grown particularly stronger recently. To reveal its real purpose the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, stressed in a press interview that an international conspiracy has been organized against the republic with the objective of bringing Afghanistan under the direct influence of the United States, China and a few other states.

The facts confirm this. Summing up the visit paid by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to China and his talks with Hua Guofeng, the premier of the PRC State Council, the Indian PATRIOT writes that one of the fundamental questions discussed in Beijing was that of stepping up anti-Afghan activities.

[Katin] I should like to add that the Pakistani president had two rounds of talks in Beijing with Deng Xiaoping, and he had a talk with Hua Guofeng.

However no document on this visit has been published. It is noted in foreign diplomatic quarters in Beijing that one of the chief topics of the talks Ziaul Haq had with the Chinese leaders was that of a further expansion of Chinese military aid to Pakistan. It is remarked in particular that General Ziaul Haq handed the Chinese leaders a shopping list of armaments, including military aircraft and tanks, which Islamabad would like to obtain in the very near future from Beijing. In public appearances during the Zia visit and in their talks with him the Chinese leaders put forward a whole program of action directed toward the further exacerbation of the situation in southwest Asia. But what were they demanding? They were urgently demanding in particular that the Pakistani Government not recognize the lawful Government of Afghanistan. They urged them to expand their assistance to the mercenaries acting in opposition to the Afghan people. In this the Beijing leaders assured them that China will always firmly support Pakistan.

[Ariyevich] In the view of foreign observers it is anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet politics which lie at the basis of the rapprochement between Pakistan and China, which is dangerous for the cause of peace in Asia. The complete coincidence of views between Ziaul Haq and the Chinese leaders which was achieved at the recent talks can only signify a sharp inflammation of tension in the South Asian Subcontinent. This is the conclusion which the Indian press, among others, draws.

[Katin] I should like to add in this connection, or rather, it will be appropriate to recall, that Washington is at the present time utterly absorbed in putting together an Egyptian-Israeli military bloc, in order to employ it as well against the national liberation movement and against revolutionary change in the countries of this region. The Pentagon, you see, intends to arbitrarily expand NATO's southern flank as far as the Persian Gulf. All this of course is putting the peoples of Arab countries on their guard. Since it is their independence which finds itself in the sights of NATO's guns and threatened by the Cairo-Tel Aviv military alliance.

[Ariyevich] Do you think there is any opposition to the As-Sadat regime inside the country, inside Egypt? It appears that far from everyone is enthusiastic with his fraternization with the recent Israeli aggressor, which still occupies a considerable chunk of Egyptian territory.

[Katin] Of course, opposition to As-Sadat's anti-Arab policies exists both within Egypt and in the Muslim world as a whole. Never, never has this country ever been so isolated in the Arab world, and never has its living standards, the standard of living of its people, been so low as it is now. Regarding opposition inside Egypt, I shall quote a remark, or rather a statement, made by a former head of the General Staff, Egyptian Armed Forces, Gen Sadiq ad-Din Muhammad. This is what he said recently: As-Sadat has doomed the Egyptian Armed Forces to perpetual inferiority to the Israeli Army in combat readiness, insofar he has broken off with the Soviet Union.

[Ariyevich] And so when American strategists elaborate war scenarios in the Persian Gulf, this is a signal for alarm. When they are forcing several hundreds of new missiles targeted on the Soviet Union on West Europe and talk openly in this connection of the possibilities of a restricted nuclear war in Europe, then one cannot remain complacent. What is needed here is action to preserve the peace. The chief thing which needs doing is to curb the arms race and start disarmament. It is practical measures of disarmament, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the other day, which are the key to making the eighties happy and peaceable. The USSR for its part is holding the door open for any constructive talks on problems of restricting the arms race, including within Europe.

On this note we conclude our program and take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention and all regards.

III. 12 May 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES & CANADA

A 1

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH SCORED

TASS on Speech

LD101843 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Washington, 10 May, (TASS)--U.S. President J. Carter has addressed the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia with a review of his administration's foreign policy activity.

This speech, in the view of American observers, was intended to be an answer to the growing dissatisfaction in West Europe and also in the United States itself over the adventurist steps by the American administration, which are creating a real threat to international security. It is noted at the same time that the recent resignation of U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance was a concrete manifestation of these feelings.

Nevertheless, describing the line which the United States has followed, according to the President, in the last 3 and 1/2 years, J. Carter declared that the administration sets itself five main tasks:

First, to contribute to the consolidation not only of economic but also of political solidarity among the developed democracies; second, to establish relations with Third World countries founded on genuine cooperation; third, to make constant efforts to restore peace in the Near East and in other troubled areas of the world; fourth, to protect American strategic interests, particularly those to which a threat has appeared in south-west Asia; fifth, to contribute to the establishment of arms control, particularly by means of strategic arms limitation agreed with the Soviet Union, and to maintain a firm and balanced balance of forces with the Soviet Union.

The true meaning of these vague formulations is revealed by Carter's words that the world now, it turns out, "is a world which needs confident and resolute U.S. leadership."

In putting forward barely-concealed claims to hegemony in world affairs, the U.S. President strived to conceal them by referring to "U.S. vital interests."

In his speech, J. Carter deliberated on Washington's "vitally important interests" in regions tens of thousands of kilometers away from U.S. borders, and on U.S. "resolve" to rebuff "encroachments" on these interests "by any methods necessary, including the use of military force." [Moscow TASS in English at 0850 GMT on 11 May substitutes 'rationalized' for 'deliberated'.] "The West must protect its strategic interests everywhere that they are threatened," the President stressed, demanding the active participation of U.S. allies, too, in the global military expansion of the United States.

But is anyone threatening the interests of the United States? On the contrary, there is no area in the world without American troops. Many states are surrounded by a chain of American military bases and, furthermore, the scale of the American military presence on foreign territory, particularly in the Near East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, grows with every day that passes. It is quite clear from the speech that where the security of the USSR and its allies is concerned, the United States is trying to upset the present balance of forces in its favor by stepping up the arms race, by proliferating its military bases and increasing the American military presence. It is not the Soviet Navy which has moved to the shores of the United States; on the contrary, it is very large American naval and air force units, equipped with nuclear weapons, which have been transferred to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, close to the USSR's southern borders.

J. Carter gave assurances that detente in relations with the Soviet Union allegedly "remains our goal." At the same time he emphasized that the course Washington has adopted for the further escalation of the military might of the United States and NATO remains one of the most important elements of the present administration's policies.

J. Carter pointed out that the "United States insisted on the North Atlantic bloc taking a decision last year on the production and deployment in Europe of new American medium-range missiles and on the NATO session taking a decision a year before last on an annual increase in the military budgets of the member countries of this aggressive bloc over the next 15 years.

It is commonly known fact that all these steps were taken a long time before the events in Afghanistan and the vain attempts by the U.S. President to pass off the assistance by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] as the original reason for the hostile changes in U.S. foreign policy toward the USSR and toward detente do not hold any water at all.

And even the very analysis of Soviet-American relations at the present state contained in J. Carter's speech is built on a distorted version of the events in Afghanistan, where the timely Soviet assistance to the Afghan people in repulsing aggression from outside thwarted plans to turn that country into an anti-Soviet military bridgehead of American imperialism.

Carter demagogically poses the question, when will the Soviet Union "change its line of behavior," in order to "open up the path to an improvement in relations." But it is reasonable to ask the President, when will the United States and its accomplices end their undeclared war against the Afghan people and the legal Government of the DRA, and put an end to their policy of unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states?

The President asserts that the "United States respects the aspirations of the developing countries to conduct a genuine policy toward nonalignment," and at the same time, referring to the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, he preaches the same policy conducted at one time by John Foster Dulles, who called the policy of nonalignment "immoral." [Moscow TASS in English at 0850 on 11 May renders "immoral" as "amoral"]

Carter calls the recently failed armed encroachment on the territory of nonaligned Iran a "mercy mission." Hinting at the possibility of even broader interventionist action, he frankly threatens the Iranian leaders that "the integrity and independence of their country may suffer"....

Carter speaks about "concern for the preservation of U.S. might, which must bow to no one." But at the same time he tries to depict the legitimate measures which the Soviet Union has to take to strengthen its defense as the manifestation of "aggressive intentions."

As a whole the President's speech was crammed full of attacks and rhetoric hostile to the Soviet Union. This has obviously become, especially in election year, the course that the President and one of his advisers in the White House, who in Carter's speech was described as "an aggressive, innovative aide," are trying to conduct in relation to the USSR and the other socialist countries.

But in order to have normal relations, it is not demagogic devices that are needed, but a sober approach, and an open and honorable dialogue.

Insults War Dead, Slanders USSR

LD092007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1927 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Washington, 9 May (TASS)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today made a speech in the Philadelphia World Affairs Council which was devoted to a review of his administration's foreign political activity.

The President timed his speech, which was couched in the "cold war" spirit, for the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. In insulting the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who died during the years of war against Hitler's Germany for the sake of ridding mankind of the fascist plague, he indulged in slanderous attacks against the land of the soviets and attempts to ascribe "aggressive intentions" to the USSR in connection with those measures which it has to take to ensure its security.

The President's speech again confirmed that the White House has taken the path of out-and-out militarism and anti-Sovietism and of abandoning the easing of international tension for the sake of narrow mercenary motives.

Carter devoted special attention to questions of Soviet-American relations, basing his "analysis" on a false and slanderous version of events in Afghanistan. He asserted that the Soviet aid to the Afghan people in their struggle with outside aggression by the United States and its satellites represented "a clear strategic threat" requiring "a convincing answer." Acting on the principle of the pot calling the kettle black, the President was at pains to attribute to the Soviet Union his own American plans to establish a military-political protectorate over the regions of the Near East, Persian Gulf and South Asia. Convincing proof of the existence of these dangerous plans is provided by the feverish U.S. military preparations in these regions, the concentration of a huge U.S. naval armada off the coast of Iran and the Pentagon's aggressive action against that sovereign country. The unceasing imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, the widening of military aid to the conductors of the aggressive U.S. policy in Asia and in the Near East and other facts.

Carter tried to combine vain attempts to discredit the USSR's peace-loving policy with an enunciation of the claims of the U.S. ruling circles, which would like to regard the entire world as their fief. He again went on about Washington's "vitally important interests" in regions that are tens of thousands of kilometers distant from U.S. borders and the "determination" of the United States to defend them. "The West must defend its strategic interests everywhere they are threatened," stressed Carter, who also demanded that American allies play an active part in the global military expansion of the United States. "We are making good progress, but we must and will make more," he pointed out.

As is evident from the President's words, U.S. militaristic preparations are connected in a most direct manner with the global expansionist aspirations of U.S. imperialism. To judge by what the President said, Washington regards the Near East and its oil reserves as one of the most important "spheres of application" of his policy of "from a position of strength." Carter pointed out the necessity of not allowing "the radicalization" of this region and declared that this was the precise purpose of the Camp David deal between the As-Sadat regime and the Israeli aggressors.

He went on to say that the U.S. military might should not have any equals. At the same time, he tried to pass off as a manifestation of "aggressive intentions" those measures which the Soviet Union has to take to strengthen its defenses. It would be interesting to know how the American politicians and generals would determine the amounts necessary for defense, of which they are constantly accusing the USSR of exceeding, if on the U.S. northern border there were the forces of the Warsaw Pact, and instead of Mexico to the south there was located a country with a population of a billion pursuing a militaristic course and claiming the territory of several American states.

Carter has put down to his own credit the unprecedented boosting of the Pentagon's military spending which has already been planned for the astronomical level of \$164.5 billion. "I have begun the broad modernization of our strategic and conventional forces and have made efforts to strengthen our allies," Carter proclaimed, having singled out the decision of the long-term "real" increase in allocations for military purposes which Washington has foisted on its NATO allies.

Carter did not conceal the fact that it is precisely on Washington's instructions that the NATO bloc is now engaged in an unprecedented arms race which creates a serious threat to peace and people's security. He praised to the hilt the recent NATO decision on the deployment in Western Europe of almost 600 medium-range nuclear missiles, which was the result of shameless "arm-twisting" of its allies by Washington.

The U.S. President again made threats against Iran for refusing to obey U.S. demands. In his interpretation even the recent armed bandit attack on Iran was not "a military attack" but "a mercy mission." However, it is generally known that this was an act of flagrant aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, condemned not only in Iran and by the overwhelming majority of world states but also in the United States itself.

MUSKIE REPLIES TO GROMYKO'S CONGRATULATIONS

LD101628 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--Edmund Muskie has expressed gratitude to Andrey Gromyko for the congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to the post of U.S. secretary of state. Muskie stressed in his message that he expected a meeting with Andrey Gromyko in Vienna, that he hoped to work with him towards constructive development of American-Soviet relations which meets the interests of both our countries and the cause of peace.

CORRESPONDENT GRACHEV ON MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

LD101908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Observers view the appointment of the new U.S. secretary of state as one of the very important events of international life. You will recall, comrades, that former Senator Edmund Muskie was appointed to this post after the resignation of Cyrus Vance. Our correspondent in the United States, Vladimir Gerasichev reports:

[Gerasichev] Edmund Muskie, who has been a Democratic senator for 22 years, announced in the White House that he is entering the post of secretary of state with hope and optimism. His predecessor had been forced to pursue policies that were imposed on him. When in the process of taking decisions on vital foreign policy questions Cyrus Vance had to give in to pressure from Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. This belligerent anti-Sovietist was methodically pushing the United States toward an acute aggravation of the international situation. Not heeding the opinions of sober-minded state officials and politicians, he was actively propagating a cold war policy vis-a-vis the countries of socialism.

[Grachev] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, do you think the new secretary of state will manage to withstand pressure from Brzezinski, that advocate of the cold war, and from those reactionary circles he represents?

[Gerasichev] All those who hold peace and international detente dear and want to remove the threat of international conflicts, are concerned about this today. When speaking to the Senate Foreign Relations' Committee, new Secretary of State Edmund Muskie stressed that President Carter has assured him that he will be the President's main adviser on foreign policy questions. Muskie has announced his intention to meet the Soviet foreign minister, Comrade Gromyko, and discuss Soviet-American relations.

MUSKIE APPOINTMENT 'WILL DO LITTLE TO ALTER' PRESENT POLICY

LD120811 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 80 p 1

[Yu. Babich untitled "International Review"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerpt] Deep Crisis

"Was C. Vance's disagreement with Washington's military operation in Iran his only reason for resigning as U.S. secretary of state?" [Signed] D.I. Chernyshev, engineer, Tambov machine-building plant.

"Another black eye for President Carter" was how Democratic Congressman H. Ruess described Cyrus Vance's resignation as secretary of state. And a very painful black eye it is too. Not only is this the first resignation of its kind in 65 years, it is also a manifestation of a deep internal crisis in Washington's present administration.

The lack of a firm and consistent foreign policy, frequent verriing from one extreme to the other, and the marked unpredictability of official Washington's policy all reflect the continuing struggle between the different trends in the present administration, symbolized on the one hand by the now former secretary of state and on the other by Z. Brzezinski, adviser to the President for national security affairs. While on the whole Vance advocated a more moderate and considered policy, Brzezinski embodies the notorious "hard line" of which the political stooges of the notorious military-industrial complex are so fond and which has so obviously prevailed in Washington of late.

And although, in his farewell press conference at the U.S. State Department, Vance himself gave "President Carter's decision to mount the rescue operation in Iran" as the reason for his resignation, many people in Washington believe that there was more to it than that. As a representative of the financial and industrial grouping based in the northeastern United States, Vance inclined toward a more moderate approach to foreign policy problems and did not trouble to conceal his dissatisfaction with the policy of exacerbating the international situation in general and U.S. relations with the USSR in particular and with the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union being urged on the present White House incumbent by his adviser Brzezinski.

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C. Vance's position was particularly mirrored in an interview published in the 4 May issue of the British newspaper THE OBSERVER. In addition to criticizing Brzezinski, whom he chose not to name, Vance advocated developing Soviet-U.S. relations ratification of the SALT II treaty and continuing other negotiations with the USSR in the disarmament sphere.

Vance's exit from Washington's corridors of power and his replacement by Democratic Senator E. Muskie will, in the view of U.S. observers, do little to alter Washington's present foreign policy since, as for example the New York TIMES believes, Carter is still captivated by Brzezinski's ideas on foreign policy. And this means that in the period ahead the country is liable to encounter unforeseen crises caused by the desire to turn these ideas into a reality.

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN HODDING CARTER TO RESIGN

LD091854 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Washington, TASS--Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Hoddling Carter said that he would shortly resign. He made this statement a few days after Cyrus Vance had resigned from the post of secretary of state in protest against the United States aggressive action in Iran.

PARS CITED ON DISPUTED NUMBER OF COMMANDO BODIES

LD091415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Churgrov: "Iran: New Act of Subversion"]

[Text] The eight mummified corpses of the U.S. Marines and airmen who died in the Dasht-e Kavir Desert were flown out of Iran on 6 May to Geneva where they will be handed over to the International Red Cross for forwarding to the United States to the relatives of the dead men, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports from Tehran.

The PARS news agency reports that in the opinion of the Iranian side not 8 but 10 men died in the desert as a result of the catastrophe. The commission which visited the scene of the incident reached this conclusion.

Despite this operation's ignominious failure, the Carter administration is still not calming down. According to a PARS agency report, on Sunday four foreign helicopters--American, it is believed--violated Iran's air space and penetrated deep into the country. One of the helicopters was detected 120 km from the (Birjak) gendarme post in Kerman Province.

CARTER, BRZEZINSKI COMMENTS ON IRAN OPTIONS NOTED

LD101828 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--The Washington administration, as before, makes emphasis on a military solution of the problem of American hostages who are held in Iran on suspicion of espionage. President Jimmy Carter, speaking to the Philadelphia public, has stated again that military versions of actions continue to remain topical in case of need. The President tried to prove rightfulness of the undertaken act of aggression against a sovereign country, expressing only his regret over its failure because of "bad luck".

A statement made by the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski also shows that the ruling circles of the United States have not renounced criminal designs against the Iranian people. Speaking in Los Angeles, he again said categorically that Iran belonged to the zone of "vital" interests of the United States. Washington is known to be sharply building up its military presence off the shores of Iran and in the Indian Ocean under the cover of this formula.

According to the press, the administration uses gross pressure tactics towards families of American hostages. As is reported by the UPI, the White House forced a group of their relatives to give up their planned trip to Tehran. The local observers note in this connection that Washington used such a ban also before the abortive provocative command raid.

Having taken the course of preparations for a new armed invasion of Iran, the Jimmy Carter administration continues simultaneously exerting intensified pressure on its West European allies with a view to incline them to support for U.S. punitive steps against that country aimed at stifling the Iranian revolution with starvation.

At a closed door meeting with the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said that Washington, as before, (?exerts pressure) upon Western Europe and Japan to make them undertake "collective sanctions" against Iran. According to Christopher, the United States will exert every effort in the coming period to incline the Iranian leadership for an acceptable agreement as regards the release of the hostages.

WARNING OF 'NEW AGGRESSIVE OPERATION' BY U.S. AGAINST IRAN

LDO92328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1314 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Washington, 9 May (TASS)--The failure of the USA's military adventure in Iran has by all accounts not taught the White House anything. The White House continues to hatch plans for a new aggressive operation against this sovereign country. U.S. President J. Carter, making a speech in the White House, said that he was "proud" of the raid by the American commandos against Iran. "I am profoundly sorry that the operation failed" and led to the death of eight of its participants, he said. Obviously alluding to the possibility of fresh acts of aggression against Iran, Carter stressed that Washington "would not rest easily" until it achieved the liberation of the American Embassy employees who are being held in Tehran, as is well-known, on charges of spying.

The likelihood of carrying out a provocative act of sabotage against Iran was also admitted, for all intents and purposes, by White House spokesman J. Powell. He stated at the latest press conference that "we still have all those variants available which we had before." At the same time, he meaningfully added that he could not "comment on specific questions."

Pointing to the dangerous nature of Washington's plans toward Iran is also the fact that American strategic B-52 bombers continue to carry out show flights over the Indian Ocean right next to Iranian territory. A Pentagon spokesman has said that strategic B-52 bombers based on the Island of Guam in the Pacific are used for this purpose.

Meanwhile, new facts are becoming publicly known which testify to the extreme cynicism of the White House, which is fully aware that the "mission to save the hostages" in Iran, carried with it a very serious risk to the lives of both the hostages themselves as well as the landing troops.

The ABC television company has announced that Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, recently admitted in a private conversation that in his view the chances for the success of this operation were not more than 50 percent. At the same time, Brzezinski did not deny that the whole operation, had it been continued, could have led to many losses both among the hostages and the American commandos. However, judging by the words of the presidential assistant, the administration all the same made the decision to carry out this aggressive operation, proceeding on the assumption of a "deteriorating political situation in Iran and in the whole Persian Gulf area."

Observers also draw attention to the fact that the Washington administration is at present undertaking feverish attempts to conceal from the American public the real facts about the provocative act of sabotage and about the consequences which it could have led to had it not failed at the outset. This is precisely how U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's speech in the Senate Armed Services Committee has been assessed here. Referring to the fact that to describe the details of the operation might "jeopardize the ability" of the United States to stage a similar armed operation in the future, he flatly refused to divulge facts about this banditlike raid.

Having repeated the official version, which has been set out on more than one occasion by other high-ranking representatives of the administration, of this impudent aggressive incursion trampling the norms of international law, the Pentagon boss said that "the essence of the basic conception was to draw up forces capable of penetrating Tehran quickly and secretly, and, in particular, capable of a sudden penetration of the American Embassy and of quickly evacuating the hostages and the rescue forces."

"The main factor in such a bold operation, he claimed, was the element of surprise. It was absolutely necessary to draw up the plans, select the appropriate forces, carry out their training and situate personnel and battle equipment in battle positions and carry out the operation in conditions of secrecy. Secrecy was of primary importance." At the same time, Brown preferred to pass over in silence the fact of how the American commandos intended to carry out this operation without threatening the lives of the hostages for whom the operation was allegedly undertaken.

The statement by the head of the Pentagon has given rise to dissatisfaction among a number of legislators. In particular, even such a "hawk" in the American Congress as Senator H. Jackson was forced to admit that the Senate Armed Services Committee "had got nowhere" during its hearings, inasmuch as the representatives of the administration "refuse to report on the operation plan under the pretext of safeguarding security." He expressed the view that such a course had been embarked on by the administration of J. Carter "on the direct orders of the President."

Senator B. Goldwater, who is also well-known for his "hawklike" views, stated that the government, and in particular the Pentagon, was not telling the whole truth about the abortive operation and that statements by the White House about the "humane" aims of the operation do not stand up to any criticism. "When you go into battle people always get killed," he noted.

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MILITARY PLANS FOR MIDDLE EAST CONDEMNED

LD111432 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 11 May 80

["A New Provocation Prepared"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, May 11, TASS--The British newspaper OBSERVER reported today that President Jimmy Carter of the United States approved of the plans of using Egypt's territory as the main base for the so-called lightning strike operations in those areas of the Middle and Near East where, in the opinion of the United States, its "oil and other strategic interests are imperiled". Up to 50,000 American troops will participate in lightning strike operations, the newspaper points out.

The newspaper writes that this plan which is "a new conception in the American military strategy", envisages the construction in Egypt of large American military structures, including enterprises for repairs and maintenance of warplanes, tanks and missile units. The headquarters of the U.S. strike force in the Middle East will also be in Egypt.

Deployment of American troops on Egypt's territory, which was reported by the British newspaper, will be an act of actual occupation of that country by U.S. Armed Forces. For many years the Egyptian people is known to have been selflessly fighting for elimination of British military bases in the Suez Canal zone. And now military bases of American imperialism are being established on the Egyptian territory--in the very heart of the Arab East. Deployment in Egypt of an American military contingent reaffirms with utmost clarity that the initiators of the Camp David deal between Israel and Egypt by no means set the task of bringing peace to the Middle East. Their real aim was to prepare the ground for the build up of the American military presence and establishment of new American military bases in the Middle East.

Concentrated now in the Persian Gulf area is such a quantity of American troops, including air force based on American aircraft-carriers, that an exclusively explosive situation has developed there.

It is exactly with the support of these forces that the United States recently made a gross invasion of Iran, violated its sovereignty, intended to stage acts of brigandage on the territory of the independent, non-aligned state which is Iran. President tried to present that purely military operation as an act of salvation and clemency. But no matter what camouflage they resort to at the White House, its military character is quite obvious. It already entailed human losses. Now, according to the report in the newspaper OBSERVER, the American administration should like to still further heighten the situation in the Middle East and south-west Asia.

In the light of all this the question arises: What is the worth of the assurances made by President Carter who in his latest speech in Philadelphia asserted that one of the objectives of his administration "is to persevere in our efforts to bring peace to the Middle East and other troubled areas of the world."

Deployment of American troops in Egypt, if it takes place, will create a still more explosive situation in the Middle and Near East. The purpose of all this is clear: To create conditions for military interference into internal affairs of a number of Arab and Islamic states.

But such ventures, as is known, do not go with impunity. Noteworthy is the fact that the report in the newspaper OBSERVER, just as the recent statement of NATO is General Secretary Luns about plans of escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Middle and Near East, have not been refuted by the American side.

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'SOLID SHIELD-80' EXERCISE 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST CUBA

LD092230 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 9, TASS--The United States started large-scale military exercises "Solid Shield-80" in the Caribbean and the adjoining part of the Atlantic. The Pentagon's military "games" unprecedented for their scale are being started close to the shores of Cuba. This is a new step in the unbridled campaign of blackmail and threats conducted by the Carter administration against the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. In addition to a flotilla of the Coast Guard vessels of the USA, two landing ships with marines and helicopters on board were brought into the straits of Florida approximately into the middle of the 90-mile sea lane stretching from the coasts of the United States to Cuba. They were brought there on order from the commander of the U.S. forces in the Atlantic Admiral Train. The present exercises are intended as a show of the United States' strength. According to the scenario worked out by the Pentagon strategists, 20 thousand U.S. servicemen, 42 warships and 350 warplanes are involved in the exercises. To ensure the biggest possible similarity between the conditions of the exercises and those of actual fighting, huge B-52 bombers will be constantly in the air, ready for mining the territory of the exercises, just as they were used for mining the approaches to the Port of Haiphong during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

As a gross definance to Cuba during the exercises, it was planned, according to reports, to put a landing force at the Guantanamo Base, a part of the Cuban territory held illegally by the United States, and to evacuate civilian personnel from Guantanamo Base. But as a result of the resolute and unambiguous stand of the government and entire people of Cuba, official Washington had to abandon this provocative plan. The exercises are directed by the staff of the so-called Caribbean operational compound stationed at Key West, Florida, that was recently created on the order of the President of the United States in the framework of Washington's course of the return to the gunboat policy.

Panama, May 9, TASS--The United States "Solid Shield-80" exercises that were started in the Caribbean were condemned by Counsellor of the Secretary General of the Organisation of American States S. MacCouny. He said the holding of these exercises means a further step in stirring up in the region war hysteria in the cold war spirit.

FOREIGN MEDIA CRITICISM OF 'SOLID SHIELD' MANEUVERS CITED

LD091221 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 1

[TASS roundup: "Against the Pentagon's Intrigues"]

[Excerpt] 1 May--The progressive public of various countries resolutely condemns Washington's new provocation--the U.S. "Solid Shield-80" military maneuvers planned for the next few days in the Caribbean. The press, democratic organizations and governments see in these maneuvers an attempt to intimidate the peoples of the region and undertake an aggressive action primarily against Cuba.

Havana--In connection with the forthcoming U.S. military maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Cuban shores, the troops of the republic's revolutionary armed forces in the island's eastern regions are being put into a state of heightened combat readiness. The newspaper GRANMA reports that on 7 May in collaboration with formations and units from other regions these troops will begin exercises which will last until the end of the U.S. maneuvers. The troops, the newspaper notes, will be ready at any moment to repel a possible incursion into our country.

Managua--Nicaragua has demanded that the act of provocation Washington is planning against Cuba and the other peoples of Central America and the Caribbean basin be prevented.

In a note sent to the U.S. Government, Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction has expressed grave concern at the scale of the U.S. maneuvers for participation in which considerable ground, naval and air forces are being enlisted.

Nicaragua has appealed to the government of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to oppose the Pentagon's aggressive adventure.

Panama--"Yankees, remember Playa Giron!", "Hands off Cuba!" are the slogans under which the Panamanian working people's demonstrations are taking place. We reject Washington's aggressive designs with regard to Cuba and the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador and other countries where the national liberation anti-imperialist struggle is intensifying, Jose Manuel (Meneses), general secretary of the Panamanian Working People's National Trade Union Center, has stated.

SENATE ADOPTION OF BILL REGULATING CIA 'PARDONS' AGENCY

LD102150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1254 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Washington, 10 May, (TASS)--The Special Senate Committee on Intelligence has in effect legitimized any diversionary and subversive operations by the CIA. By a majority vote it has adopted a law which removes even the semblance of restrictions on the activities of this odious agency and gives it what amounts to a "pardon" for past, present and future crimes.

Under the clauses of this law, which is hypocritically called "the 1980 act on supervision of intelligence", the CIA thugs are getting complete freedom of action in the field of espionage, subversion and similar activities both overseas and within the country. So, with the full support of the White House the U.S. espionage agency has got what it wanted most, the removal of even formal control over its operations. The act reduces from eight to two the number of committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives to which the CIA has to report. Although the principle of "preliminary notification" about all "important" secret operations is formally retained, the President is given the right to ignore this requirement if the White House considers that it goes against considerations of "security."

The CIA and the President are allowed to conceal from the appropriate congressional committees information about intelligence-gathering operations, illegal actions and intelligence failures. It is typical that the new act not only contains no real guarantees of civil rights, which are violated with impunity by the CIA and other special services, but also expands their "powers" of surveillance over Americans. There is no mention in it of a ban on using for espionage purposes journalists, religious, scientific and other personnel, whose work often takes them overseas.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the CIA approvingly described the passing of the law by the committee as "a step in the right direction."

At the same time public organizations which demanded that the "cloak and dagger knights" be brought under control have called the whole process of the drafting of the "1980 act on supervision of intelligence" a shameful farce.

At present the bill is being submitted for examination by the Senate where, the press notes, it has "excellent chances" of being passed.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION

SK091343 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0946 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the AUCCTU, a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] led by Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, has arrived in the Soviet Union on 7 May.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, Comrade Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU secretary, Comrade Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, and Comrade (?Kim Hui-chun), DPRK charge d'affaires in Moscow.

Visit to Belorussian SSR

SK120904 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0940 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] We are pleased with the growing cooperation between the trade unions of Korea and the Soviet Union, says Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK]. Kim Pong-chu is leading the GFTUK delegation now visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The GFTUK delegation visited Minsk, the capital of the Belorussian SSR.

The Belorussian SSR's trade unions have some 4 million members, (Borisov), chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Belorussian SSR, told members of the GFTUK delegation. Under the guidance of the trade unions, organized at enterprises were about 6,000 standing conferences on production, i.e., workers production management organizations. The Belorussian SSR's trade unions have 105 health centers and recreation complexes and other health and recreation facilities. Each year, 500,000 workers enjoy vacations at these facilities.

The GFTUK delegation also toured the Great Fatherland War history museum and the fortresses--the historic monuments. The members of the delegation also attended other events.

DPRK DELEGATION STUDIES ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD071339 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "DPRK Delegation in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] A DPRK delegation headed by (Kim Chon-khvan), vice chairman of the Kangwon-do Province Administration Council, is in Ashkhabad. The DPRK guests are familiarizing themselves with Turkmenistan's achievements in communist building and taking part in measures dedicated to Soviet-Korean friendship.

On 24 April the delegation members were received by B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He spoke of the achievements of the republic's working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmenistan CP Congress and the role of soviets of people's deputies in the republic's cultural and economic building.

On the same day a Soviet-Korean friendship rally was held in the assembly hall of the Turkmengosproyekt Design Institute. Those present were addressed by (Kim Chon-Khvan), head of the DPRK delegation.

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The DPRK guests had a talk in the Ashkhabad Gorispolkom and the Glavkarakumstroy administration, visited the parent enterprise of the Turkmenkover Production Association and the Turkmenian A.M. Gorkiy State University and toured the sights of Ashkhabad.

The Korean guests are leaving Turkemia 25 April.

S. KOREAN AUTHORITIES THREATEN TO CLOSE COLLEGES

SK120908 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0935 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to foreign reports, South Korean authorities in Seoul clamored that they would close all colleges if students continue the antigovernment struggle. Anti-government mass rallies and demonstrations already have continued for a week. Those who are participating in the antigovernment struggle are demanding the lifting of martial law, democratic reforms and a free election aimed at establishing a new government. Despite the authorities' intimidation, student leaders declared they would continue their struggle.

IZVESTIYA U.S., PRC CALL FOR MORE JAPANESE ARMS SPENDING

ID091203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from B. Vasilyev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Orders From Beijing..."]

[Text] People in Tokyo are commenting widely on the results of the talks held in Washington the other day between Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira and President J. Carter, in the course of which Japan was asked to involve itself even more deeply in the U.S. military policy orbit. Reporting on reaction to the results of these talks in Japanese Government circles, the newspaper MAINICHI notes that "these circles were shocked to hear about M. Ohira's promise to make efforts to speedily increase military expenditures." And the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI notes despondently that "Japan is now involved, past return, in America's world strategy...it is taking on a heavy burden."

And, now, before they have had time to digest all the instructions and demands M. Ohira received in Washington, Japanese ministers again find themselves in a state of shock, and with good reason? Yet another order has reached Tokyo, but not from across the ocean... from Beijing.

As an AFP correspondent reports, Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, has called on Japan to "increase its defense capability, particularly its air might, in order to cope with the Soviet military threat." Hua did not go into details. Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, did this for him, unceremoniously demanding that Japan double its military expenditure!

Scandal was building up in Tokyo. To avert it, the Foreign Ministry described the Chinese general's insistence as "flagrant, interference in Japan's internal affairs," and stated with respect to Hua Guofeng's inflammatory appeals that Japan "does not need instructions from Beijing." Orders from Washington are enough, let us add.

GAS REFINERY COMMISSIONED IN AFGHANISTAN

Danesh Speech

ID111952 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Sheberghan (northern Afghanistan), May 11, TASS--A meeting was held at the (Jarkuduk) gas deposit here today on the occasion of the commissioning of the gas extracting and purifying complex, one of the largest industrial enterprises in Afghanistan.

Speaking at the meeting, Minister of Mining and Industry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan M.E. Danesh has said that the new industrial complex, built with technical assistance of the Soviet Union would play a major role in the country's industrialization. The complex will produce every year up to 2,000 million cubic metres of gas and about 15,000 tons of gas condensate.

The complex, jointly built by Soviet and Afghan specialists, said the minister, is a striking symbol of proletarian internationalism in action, a vivid testimony of the fraternal relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the foundations of which were laid by great Lenin. The disinterested assistance of the land of the Soviets largely helped the Afghan people to gain political independence, promoted its struggle against economic backwardness. The Soviet-Afghan friendship, the minister said, stood the test of time. We have a profound belief in it and cherish it as the apple of an eye.

Brezhnev, Karmal Appeal

ID121252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A meeting marking the commissioning of one of Afghanistan's largest industrial enterprises--a gas extraction and refining complex--has been held at the (Jarkuduk) gas deposit.

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Minister of Mines and Industry Danesh said when addressing the meeting that the new industrial complex built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union will play an important role in the industrialization of the country. The meeting participants and Soviet and Afghan construction workers adopted with tremendous enthusiasm an appeal to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

BAKHITAR REJECTS WESTERN 'FABRICATIONS' ABOUT KABUL RIOTS

ID101230 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 10, TASS--The BAKHITAR News Agency has resolutely turned down the fabrications of Western propaganda organs over the recent provoked disturbances in the Afghan capital. Hirelings of imperialism and reaction are known to have tried to deal a blow on progressive transformations of the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan, penetrating into the ranks of the youth with a view to use them in their dirty aims, the agency points out.

But the Western propaganda machine, specifically the Voice of America, the BBC, the German Wave, Radios Beijing and Pakistan and also the REUTER and FRANCE PRESSE news agencies, known by their false reports, announced that a number of tanks and lorries had been burnt down in Kabul recently, that the university and schools are closed, etc. The falsity of such fabrications is obvious. Such reports are fabricated by Western mass media, the BAKHTAR News Agency points out, since American imperialism and its accomplices are losing their positions in the world arena with every passing day. This particularly refers to the United States which recently tried to commit another criminal action against independent Iran, which gave rise to profound indignation of the whole of the progressive mankind. After the failure of that action, U.S. imperialism undertook an attempt to aggravate the situation in another area. Through its agents it seeks to upset peaceful life in Afghanistan, to provoke disturbances among students, pupils and working youth. The news agency categorically turns down the fabrications of imperialist propaganda. The party and the people of Afghanistan declare that no conspiracies of enemies shall be able to stop the development of the revolution in Afghanistan under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

ZIMYANIN-LED DELEGATION STOPS IN TASHKENT EN ROUTE TO KABUL

LD091147 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "En Route to Kabul"]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation on its way to Kabul to take part in the celebrations devoted to the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan made a brief stopover in Tashkent yesterday. The delegation is headed by M.V. Zimaynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

At Tashkent Airport the delegation was welcomed by Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau members I.G. Anisimkin, M.M. Musakhanov, A.U. Salimov, A.A. Khodzhaev, and N.D. Khudayberdiyev; U.U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent Party Gorkom; and V.A. Kazimov, chairman of the Tashkent Gorispolkom.

The delegation members visited the Tashkent branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and familiarized themselves with the work of the Tashkent subway. Flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to Ilich and a wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Stopover on Return Home

LD091149 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report; "En Route to Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returning from Kabul where it took part in the celebrations devoted to the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan, made a brief stopover in Dushanbe on 28 April en route to Moscow.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the Tadzhik SSR exhibition of national economic achievements, viewed the city, and had a talk with members of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BABIUCH KREMLIN VISIT

Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD091119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 6 May Kremlin Dinner, under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Today is our first opportunity to greet you, Comrade Babiuch, in Moscow as head of the Polish Government, A.N. Kosygin said. We are linked with socialist Poland by close ties of fraternal friendship. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in a speech, "Diverse Soviet-Polish cooperation long ago became an important factor in the two countries' advance. From one 5-year plan to the next its results are augmented and its sphere of action is expanded."

We are sure that your visit and exchange of opinions which has been initiated on a range of questions of bilateral relations and international problems will be a new contribution to strengthening the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

The main thing is that Poland and the Soviet Union today are united by socialism: socialist ideas, socialist way of life, socialist economy and socialist system. There is not and has never been a mightier force in the world capable of uniting the peoples.

The decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress held this February met with a lively response in our country. Soviet people assess as its true worth the fact that in its documents and decisions the Polish communists' congress pointed again to the fundamental significance of expanding and intensifying cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life. The peoples of our countries recently celebrated the 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Poland. This jubilee's proximity in time to the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism emphasizes the profound interconnection between these events.

When we speak of strengthening friendly Soviet-Polish relations, we also, of course, have in mind our economic cooperation. With every passing year its scale and its role in the two countries' economic and social development increase. But our common goal, of course, lies not only in the quantitative aspect of the matter. The significance of avenues of our cooperation such as coproduction and specialization is growing increasingly. This is no simple matter. It requires an intensive search for new opportunities and solutions according equally with the economic interests of both countries, and it requires the ability to approach the business constructively, to assess and see correctly the way in which our cooperation must take shape in the long term.

Our talks with Comrade Babiuch have to a considerable extent been devoted to these questions. And we are sure that, step by step, the Soviet Union and Poland will steadily intensify and expand reciprocal coproduction and production specialization. The development of this avenue of cooperation accords to the greatest extent with the solution of the main tasks set by our fraternal parties in the economic sphere--the task of improving efficiency and quality.

Our common principle in cooperation is fraternal mutual aid. In taking the path of deepening coproduction and specialization we are putting this socialist principle into practice and are strengthening the material basis of our fraternal relations.

It is well known that, more than many other countries, the Soviet Union is provided with its own energy and raw material resources and has broader opportunities in the sphere of physical production and scientific and technical progress. However, we are also profoundly interested in the broader utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor, above all in our socialist community, since the pooling of efforts signifies the acceleration of our advance and the augmentation of end results. And all this serves well our most important goal--the strengthening of the all-around might of the socialist community and of its cohesion and unity.

In a few days the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact will take place in the capital of socialist Poland--glorious Warsaw--and the 25th anniversary of our defense alliance will be celebrated. Often in these 25 years dark clouds have loomed on the international horizon. And if for all these years the European peoples have lived under conditions of peace, then this is primarily the result of the active peace-loving policy of the socialist countries, the result of the international activity of the communist and workers parties.

The aggressive imperialist circles of the NATO countries, the United States above all, have openly set a course toward aggravating the international situation and wrecking the relaxation of tension. They are forcing the arms race, swelling their military budgets, and have taken a decision to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe which imperils the cause of peace. Behind all this can be seen plans to achieve military superiority for NATO.

We are united with our Polish friends in our assessment of the gravity of the situation taking shape in the world. We intend to continue doing everything incumbent on us to uphold detente, to prevent the obliteration of the results of the European peoples' many years of efforts to strengthen security and broaden international cooperation. And we state firmly that we will not allow the military-strategic balance to be violated to the detriment of the socialist community's security.

The presence of a stable political climate in Europe is one of the most important conditions of universal peace. In consideration of this the Warsaw Pact states advocate the further expansion of confidence-building measures and the convening of the conference on Military Detente and Disarmament in Europe. We support Poland's proposal that this conference be held in Warsaw.

These May days remind us of the very grave ordeals which our fraternal peoples had to survive so as to assert forever their right to free independent development under conditions of peace and progress. Our sacred duty to the millions of fellow citizens who gave their lives for this, the will of the living generations and the responsibility toward them obligate us to safeguard and strengthen peace, our states' security, our peoples' socialist gains and their cohesion and fraternal unity.

A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship and to its further strengthening and development for the benefit of the two peoples and for the benefit of the entire socialist community, and to Comrades E. Gierek and E. Babiuch and all the Polish comrades present.

Babiuch Reply

ID091025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by E. Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at 6 May Kremlin dinner, under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Permit me once again, E. Babiuch said, to express gratitude to the CPSU leadership, the Soviet Government and you personally, Aleksey Nikolayevich [Kosygin], for the invitation to pay this friendly visit, which has been so useful, and for the friendly and businesslike atmosphere which accompanied our talks. [paragraph continues]

Thank you also for the cordial remarks about our people, our party and its leadership, the Polish Government and myself.

I have been to Moscow and the Soviet Union many times. On this occasion I have had the honor of paying a visit as chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. This is my first trip abroad since I was appointed to that post.

Fraternity, friendship, indestructible alliance and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, unity and close collaboration with the entire community of socialist states--these are the fundamental principles of socialist Poland's foreign policy. We are implementing them with the utmost consistency, since they contain a guarantee of our motherland's independence, sovereignty, security and peaceful development.

These principles are rooted in a great historical tradition. They were elaborated in the most difficult years of the liberation war and proclaimed in the program declaration of People's Poland--the Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation. A noteworthy expression of these principles was our state's first international act, the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, signed 35 years ago. We concluded this treaty at a time when the heroic battles were still being waged by the Soviet Army and--fighting side by side with it--the Polish People's Army against the Hitlerite aggressor for the final victory, whose 35th anniversary we will be celebrating together 9 May.

Our alliance and our cooperation have withstood the test of time; they are constantly developing and deepening, serving our countries' and peoples' interests well. We will spare no efforts to constantly strengthen our mutual fraternal relations. Such is the assessment and such the instructions of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

I would like to express our party and government leadership's profound satisfaction with the state of and prospects for Polish-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of our two peoples' life. This constitutes our important joint contribution to augmenting the strength and strengthening the unity of all the socialist community states and their positions in the world. Of fundamental significance for Poland is economic cooperation with the land of the Soviets, which is our most important economic partner both in bilateral relations and within CEMA. We regard this cooperation and the deepening of socialist integration within CEMA as the main factor for our country's economic development.

As hitherto so in the future we will be guided in the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation by the decisions of our parties' congresses and the agreements between Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We will systematically implement the ensuing decisions.

From the very beginning of its existence the Polish People's Republic, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, has made an active contribution to the formation of the peacetime order in postwar Europe, to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and to the strengthening of solidarity and collaboration among the world's freedom-loving, progressive and democratic forces. We do not stint these efforts and we are increasing them today, when the forces of imperialism and reaction, whipping up the arms race, want to nullify the process of the relaxation of tension and bring back the cold war. We clearly expressed our will and determination to defend detente and peace at the Eighth PZPR Congress; in this connection I will recall Comrade Edward Gierek's words: "We must display timely concern to prevent the destruction of these important elements in the structure of peace in Europe which we have been shaping with such great efforts over many years." I will recall his proposal on convening a conference in Warsaw on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

To the adventurist policy of the militarist forces and cold war forces which are kindling and exacerbating tension in various parts of the world, the USSR, Poland and the other socialist states counterpose tranquillity, consistency and a principled approach in the implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy and in strengthening the political, economic and defense strength of their own countries and our entire community. In this spirit we will continue to come out actively in favor of the peaceful settlement of urgent international problems, the elimination of seats of conflict in the world and the defense of the peoples' legitimate rights.

Outstanding significance for rallying all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace and disarmament is attached to the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties and the appeal from communists to the peoples of European countries which was adopted at that meeting.

I am profoundly convinced that the jointly prepared conference of the Political Consultative Committee, which will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, will conduct a profound analysis of the present international situation and the real causes of its deterioration and indicate realistic ways and means of overcoming dangerous trends in Europe and the world. We will make every effort to perform as best we can the duties of conference host.

Babiuch proposed a toast to the health and prosperity of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin, the further development of all-round cooperation and collaboration between the two parties--the PZPR and the CPSU--to the indestructible, fraternal friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples and the health of all the Soviet friends present.

ARMY PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1970 CZECHOSLOVAK TREATY

LD091431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 3

[Article by Capt V. Roshchupkin under the rubric "Commentator's Diary": "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] The friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and the CSSR was signed 10 years ago, on 6 May, 1970.

This document reaffirmed the aims and principles of the friendship, mutual aid and post-war cooperation treaty concluded between our countries in December 1943. But, at the same time, it reflected the changes that had taken place in postwar Czechoslovakia, Europe and the world. For more than 30 years our countries have been united by a common social system and ideology. Their mutual relations have been built on the principles of socialist internationalism. Together they insure the reliable defense of their peoples' socialist gains.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship has a rich history. "It was tempered in the fire of joint battles against fascism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "and it acquired new and deeper meaning when the Czechoslovak people chose the path of socialism...."

The friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and CSSR signed in May 1970 imparted fresh impetus to the further development and strengthening of this friendship, reliably cemented our countries' fraternal alliance and contributed to the formation of qualitatively new economic ties between our countries on the basis of the CECA states' long-term comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Some 30 bilateral intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on cooperation and the creation of specialized production processes have now been concluded between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

As is known, the CSSR has a highly developed processing industry but at the same time its raw material base and domestic market are limited. This is why close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which possesses massive raw material resources and an extensive market, is of great significance for the fraternal country. Without the USSR's help, Comrade G. Husak noted at the 15th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia would not have been able to provide for long-term needs for very important types of raw material and energy, insure stable sales to its industrial articles, achieve in a number of sectors output quality on a par with world standards or solve the tasks of scientific and technical progress.

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's biggest trading partner. Foreign trade turnover between our countries has increased 30 times over since 1948 and this year exceeded R25 billion. The CSSR exports almost 40 percent of its machine-building output to the Soviet Union. The [CSSR's] mainline electric locomotives for passenger trains, streetcars, machine tools and equipment have a good reputation in our country. In turn, the USSR supplies Czechoslovakia with 93 percent of the oil, 99 percent of the gas and 58 percent of the iron ore it needs.

The 1970 treaty talks of measures for the defense of socialist gains and our countries' security and independence. The treaty strengthened the CSSR's foreign policy positions and contributed to its successes in combating aggressive imperialist forces. The troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army share sentry duty with Soviet troops and the troops of the other Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

Soviet people, including the troops of our armed forces, are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty on the eve of a significant date--the 35th anniversary of the victory which brought liberation for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. Indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union is the foundation of Socialist Czechoslovakia's state and national freedom, security and happy life, Comrade G. Husak said. And the entire history of the fraternal alliance of our parties, peoples and armies is a graphic confirmation of the profound significance of these words.

PRAVDA CITES LCY, SFRY PRESIDENCY APPEAL ON TITO'S DEATH

LDO71115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Profound Sorrow"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May--The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have adopted an appeal to the working people and peoples of Yugoslavia in connection with the death of J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY.

It emphasizes that all Yugoslav citizens are consumed with profound sorrow in connection with the heavy loss. J. Broz Tito struggled throughout his life for the interests and historic aims of the working class and all working people and for the most noble ideals of the Yugoslav peoples.

For seven decades, the appeal states, he participated in the revolutionary movement and for more than 40 years held very responsible positions in the party.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Yugoslav Presidency point out that the Yugoslav working people have implemented great progressive social transformations in the postwar years under J. Broz Tito's leadership.

III. 12 May 80

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

To mark J. Broz Tito's passing the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council has announced 7 days of national mourning. State and party flags have been lowered to half-mast in all Yugoslav cities and villages.

Today the coffin containing J. Broz Tito's body will be moved from Ljubljana to Belgrade and will be on view in the Yugoslav Assembly building 5 through 8 May.

KAPITONOV-MAROTHY HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD091515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received 6 May a delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union headed by L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee. Taking part in the talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

Agreement Signed

LD061402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Laszlo Marothy and first secretary Boris Pastukhov have signed an agreement in Moscow on long-term cooperation between the Hungarian Communist Youth Union [KISZ] and Komsomol. The document will be in force for a period longer than earlier ones. The two youth organizations are to harmonize details of joint activities planned for the next 5 years at a later date. The framework of the agreement does, however, include the organization by the two alliances of the friendship festival of Soviet and Hungarian youth, which is to take place in Hungary next year. The Leninist Komsomol and KISZ are also to extend tourism for youth. More youth will be included in exchange visits and support meetings between Hungarian and Soviet grassroots organs in enterprises and schools.

KATUSHEV, MARJAI APPROVE EXTENSION OF AGREEMENTS

LD081414 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Hungary and the USSR have concluded another agreement on specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of tractors and farm machinery, as well as machine tools and electronic articles. At the Moscow session of the two countries' intergovernmental commission, Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev approved the extension of the agreement on the manufacture of medical equipment. They coordinated the tasks of widening the exchange of consumer goods, meeting the need for components and the development of Hungarian-Soviet trade in the border zone.

SAILORS VISIT ROMANIAN PORT OF BRAILA

LD091356 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Capt I. Panov report: "Soviet Sailors in Braila"]

[Text] Braila, 5 May--A detachment of Soviet ships under the command of Capt O. Muravyev has arrived in the Romanian port of Braila on a friendly visit. In honor of the 35th anniversary of victory, the detachment is cruising round the sites of combat glory of the Danube military flotilla, which took an active part in liberating the countries on the Danube from the fascist yoke. Meetings between our sailors and veterans of the Danube military flotilla and the local population and sailors from the Romanian Navy have been held under the sign of the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and between the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN EMBASSY SEIGE IN LONDON

Khuzestan Link Noted

LD071059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Concerning Iranian Events"]

[Text] London, 4 May--A group of armed terrorists calling themselves Iranians continues to occupy the Iranian Embassy in downtown London and to hold hostages, including about 20 members of the Iranian diplomatic staff and 3 British citizens.

Having seized the embassy building and the people on 30 April the terrorists are demanding the release of several dozen of their supporters who are imprisoned in Iran. According to the British press they represent a political splinter group from Iran's Khuzestan region.

PRAVDA Report

LD090941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Embassy Freed"]

[Text] London, 6 May--Yesterday evening special antiterrorist subunits of the British Army stormed the Iranian Embassy in London, which had been held since 30 April by a group of armed persons representing themselves as Iranians.

Yesterday evening the terrorists killed two hostages and threatened to shoot someone every 30 minutes. It was after this that the embassy was stormed, three terrorists being killed and two arrested--one of them wounded--in the process. The 19 hostages were freed.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May in the Morning Edition, page 4, carries a report on the storming of the embassy which adds the following: Commenting on the British authorities' actions, local observers note that one of the reasons for storming the embassy was the fear that the terrorists would kill not only the Iranian diplomats but also the British citizens in the building.]

W. EUROPEAN ATTITUDE ON IRANIAN SANCTIONS VIEWED

LD092310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Washington, 9 May (TASS)--J. Carter's administration which has adopted the policy of preparing a new armed invasion in Iran is at the same time continuing to exert increased pressure on its West European allies in order to induce them to support U.S. punitive measures against that country, aimed at suppressing the Iranian revolution by means of starvation.

At the secret meeting with members of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher announced that Washington is continuing to "exert pressure" on West Europe and Japan in order to make them accept "collective sanctions" against Iran. He noted that the objective of these "sanctions" lies in damaging the Iranian economy and making difficult the life of the "average Iranian." "We wish to convey to the leaders of Iran," he stated, "that the Iranian people will have to lead a less contented life until the crisis with the hostages is settled." According to Christopher, the United States will "make every effort in the coming period to induce Iranian leaders to agree to an acceptable agreement with regard to the liberation of the hostages."

However, judging by the admissions in the American press such pressure aimed at knocking together a united anti-Iranian front in the West is turning into a failure for its organizers. In a dispatch from London the New York TIMES says that, as stated by the official spokesman of the British Foreign Office, after the failure of the American operation in Iran the view is being expressed in "Common Market" circles expressing doubts as to the effectiveness of full-scale economic "sanctions" against Iran. When West European leaders meet in a week's time, the paper notes, they will not, maybe, decide to break off the contracts already in existence but only refrain from new deals with Iran. The representatives of the Foreign Office emphasize that "in the opinion of the majority of West European countries including France, Italy and Great Britain, the abandonment of existing contracts with Iran will involve graver economic consequences for them than for the United States."

The above-mentioned representatives also stated, the paper notes, that in West Europe "there exists a unity of views to the effect that any new American military action in Iran will create serious doubts among the allies" as regards the advisability of cooperation with the United States in the crisis involving the hostages.

London, 9 May (TASS)--"The trade and economic sanctions of the EEC against Iran which are to come into force after 17 May are beginning to look increasingly like a symbolic gesture only," notes the TIMES. It now seems unlikely that the EEC countries will cancel economic contracts already concluded with Iran, the paper says.

"European governments do not want to introduce sanctions which will jeopardize their economic interests and do not believe that these sanctions will hasten the liberation of hostages," THE FINANCIAL TIMES emphasizes in its editorial article. Even those countries which, following U.S. demand, took it upon themselves to introduce the sanctions, the paper continues, intend, as is well known, to turn a blind eye to any violation of these sanctions.

Under the headline, "Iranian Sanctions Are Only a Gesture," another London newspaper, THE DAILY MAIL, says: "British economic sanctions against Iran will not cover the export contracts already in existence. Even British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has to agree that sanctions have been interpreted only as a political gesture."

RUBEN HEADS SOVIET DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS

LD101226 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 10, TASS--A delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, led by Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Vitaliy Ruben, came here today to participate in the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

SECOND ROUND OF IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS HELD

LD090906 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 9, TASS--Today Iran is holding a second round of elections to the national parliament. During the first round held last March 98 candidates received an absolute majority of votes and were thus elected to parliament which is to have 270 deputies.

In connection with the tense situation that has developed in a number of regions, above all in Iranian Kordestan where there is fighting between government troops and Kurdish rebels fighting for national autonomy, elections have been adjourned in 22 Iranian towns.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FORMED IN IRAN

LD111130 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 11, TASS--In keeping with Ayatollah Khomeyni's order, a Supreme Council of National Defence has been set up in Iran. It will include the country's president, future prime minister, defence minister, chief of staff of the armed forces, commander of the "Islamic Revolution Guards Corps," as well as two advisers.

QOTBZADEH SAYS U.S. CANNOT 'INTIMIDATE' IRAN

LD111050 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 11, TASS--No economic sanctions by Washington can intimidate the Iranian people into giving up its just demands, said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

According to PARS news agency, Sadeq Qotbzadeh subjected to sharp criticism the anti-Iranian campaign unleashed by the U.S. administration. He stressed once again that the former Iranian shah must be extradited to the Iranian people and be held to account for his numerous crimes.

ISRAELI RAIDS LINKED WITH U.S. ACTIONS IN IRAN

LD091354 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 9 May 80

["Aggressors Scheming"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

In the last several days Israeli military carried out a number of provocative aggressive raids against Lebanon. On the night of May 8 Israeli commandos landed in a number of places on Lebanese coast south of the town of Sayda. Last night an attempt was made at landing in the area of the Lebanese capital.

Provocations also took place in the south of Lebanon. In all cases the aggressors were resolutely rebuffed by the Lebanese national patriotic forces and units of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The aims pursued by Tel Aviv which tramples underfoot the norms of international law and the sovereignty of the Lebanese state are quite clear. It is on the one hand to continue the policy of genocide with regard to the Arab people of Palestine, the desire to deal a blow to active Palestinian fighters-members of the Palestinian resistance movement and to eliminate the Palestinian problem.

It is no surprise that the aggressive raids in Lebanon are being complemented with broad reprisals against the Palestinian population in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector which resolutely rejects both the "autonomy" Camp-David-style and the hated regime of Israeli occupation.

On the other hand, in fulfilling the wishes of their overseas patrons the ruling Zionist circles of Israel are doing their utmost to contribute to the implementation of Washington's aggressive designs in the Near and Middle East.

In this connection, the observers interpret the present series of provocations against Lebanon as a poorly camouflaged attempt to distract the attention of the international public and the peoples of the area from new aggressive actions of the United States against Iran which, judging by the evidence available, are being actively prepared by the U.S. administration. It would be in order to recall that this tactic is not new and has already been tried by Tel Aviv.

This was for instance the case prior to the aggression against Egypt in 1956 when Israel resorted to "distracting" manoeuvres and intensified provocations against other Arab countries, including Jordan. The reckless adventurist course of Tel Aviv encouraged by the imperialist circles is the main reason for the sharp tensions in the Middle East for a long time already. The new provocations of Israeli military make it clear that the Tel Aviv rulers do not intend to heed the voice of reason and in their pursuit of territorial expansion continue to stake on force.

SERIES ON FRIENDS, FOES OF ISLAM SUMMARIZED

WA120930 [Editorial Report] Moscow in Arabic from 5 through 10 May carries a series of talks by Soviet Orientalist Aleksandr Ignatenko under the title "Friends and Foes of the Islamic Peoples." Moscow in Persian begins to carry the series of talks on 10 May.

The 5 May installment notes the "ordeals" to which the Islamic world has been subjected by imperialism in the last 25 years.

The 6 May installment notes that Islamic peoples have been "enslaved" by colonialists who plundered their wealth, but that the people, motivated by high principles and teachings from the Koran and Islamic philosophers, have struggled against the colonialists. It then says that following the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution Lenin established the USSR policy of supporting peoples of the East. It also says that imperialists still "threaten" Islamic countries, but the Islamic world can "depend on the support" of the socialist countries.

The 7 May installment deals with the historic struggle of the Islamic peoples against world Zionism. The talk notes that the USSR has always supported this struggle, together with the other socialist countries and "scores" of nonaligned states.

The 8 May talk is published in the Middle East North Africa section of the 9 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT pages H 1 and H 2.

The final talk in the series appears below.

Ignatenko Concludes Series

LD102051 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] We present to you today the sixth and last in the series of talks on "The Friends and Foes of the Islamic Peoples" written by the well known Soviet orientalist Aleksandr Ignatenko, who has spent many years of his life studying the history of Islam and the Islamic countries and their relations with the outside world.

The talks were written at the request of our listeners in Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab countries. Here is the last talk in the series:

In our series of talks on the "Friends and Foes of the Islamic Peoples" we reviewed glorious chapters in the struggle of the peoples of the East against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism and for the establishment of a society of equality and social justice.

Those who have listened to our talks and who have been following with interest the development of events in the world lately readily realize that in all the stages and battlefields of the struggle of the Eastern peoples against imperialism, the USSR, the socialist bloc and all the forces of peace and democratic justice have always stood on the side of these Eastern peoples.

This is also exactly what happened when the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution awakened the many millions of toilers in Asia. This is what happened after World War II when the peoples of Asia and Africa dealt a crushing blow to imperialism and neocolonialism. This is also what happened and is still happening when the Arab peoples, including the Palestine people, struggle against the imperialist Zionist aggression.

This firm stand of support is the same stand which the USSR is taking toward the Islamic popular revolution in Iran, toward the revolution in Afghanistan and toward all peoples and democratic and progressive movements in the Asian and African countries.

It is only natural that the imperialist West should seek to sow the seeds of enmity between these natural allies, the peoples of the USSR and the toiling Muslims of the East, claiming protection of the Muslims at one time and exerting political and economic and even military pressure against the Islamic countries at another.

But all these attempts are to no avail. The alliance between the USSR and the Islamic world continues to gain strength yearly as can be seen, for example, from the resolutions adopted by the heads of state of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front--Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and the PLO. The front has strongly opposed the attempts by the American administration to play the Islam card, to alienate the Islamic countries and the USSR and to use this as a pretext for interference in their internal affairs, for suppressing the liberation movements and protecting imperialist interests in the Middle East region.

For this reason the front decided to bolster friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other members of the socialist bloc.

All the progressive forces in the Middle East fully realize that without the USSR and the socialist bloc countries it would be impossible to stand in the face of the present pressure of American imperialism, which is the arch-enemy of the national liberation movements and the Islamic countries.

The struggle against the designs of American imperialism is the principal task of all the national, progressive and revolutionary forces in the Middle East countries. For imperialism is like a wounded beast. It moves in agony in search of a way out. It embarks on desperate adventures and places the world on the brink of a world war.

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H 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Only recently, the world learned with indignation of a new American imperialist plot: The armed attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is difficult to predict what other adventurous acts American imperialism has up its sleeve. But it can be said with full confidence that President Carter and his aides will not stop. The beast is preparing for new blows and new provocations and new adventures.

But it is possible to put an end to this imperialist policy if the efforts of all honorable men who cherish the ideals of Islam, equality and social justice unite together. Honorable Muslims everywhere feel that it is their duty to fight against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace, democracy and social advancement as well as national liberation. It was for this that the prominent Syrian religious figure, the late Shaykh Muhammad al-Ashmar, who led the Syrian National Committee of Peace Champions and who supported friendship and cooperation with the USSR, played an active role in the movement of peace champions. Many Islamic personalities have been participating in the struggle of the Palestinians, who are suffering from persecution. Only a short while ago, for example, Tel Aviv banished from the West Bank Shaykh al-Tamimi, the president of the Shari Court of Hebron. The whole world knows the role being played by the Muslim leaders headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni in the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

A considerable number of religious figures are actively participating in the revolutionary operations in Afghanistan.

They firmly expose all the lies being published about the fate of Muslims there, and are helping the authorities in organizing the new life in the country. The Sheikhs Council in Afghanistan met recently and expressed strong support for the legitimate government of Babrak Karmal and denounced the attacks by the mercenaries of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists.

Shaykh Subhi al-Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Council in Lebanon, stated that the struggle against totalitarianism, oppression and slavery and for justice and equality and freedom is the principal duty of religious figures.

Then let all pure Muslims who cherish the ideals of justice, equality and freedom and who see imperialism as their enemies look around them, for they will find they have many allies. In their countries, these allies are the true progressive forces. Outside their countries, they are the socialist countries and the USSR.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONSIDERS HALTING OIL TO U.S., UK

LD092212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1800 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] JANA has reported that leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi is considering the halting of oil exports to the United States and Britain and the withdrawal of deposits from banks in these two countries. In a statement yesterday Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi asked the United States to compensate for the losses Libya has suffered because of it.

As is known, the U.S. administration yesterday broadcast a baseless ultimatum threatening to close the Libyan Embassy if the diplomats in it refuse to leave the country within 24 hours.

LD111120 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 11 May 80

ETHIOPIAN, SOCIALIST COOPERATION OUTLINED

LD081332 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 8 May 80

[Ethiopia: Strengthening Contacts With World of Socialism"--TASS headline]

Surveying cooperation between the socialist countries and Ethiopia, the magazine cites' such instances: The Soviet Union renders assistance to Ethiopia in the expansion of the farming-machinery industry, oil refining, production of building materials and of natural gas. Cuba granted scholarships for the training of Ethiopian doctors and other medical personnel.

The GDR and Ethiopia outlined implementation of joint cooperation projects: the building of a cement mill and a furniture factory, the beginning of production of mineral salts and lignite, the extension of the Port of Aseb. Bulgarian agriculturists and stockbreeders help in the development of vegetable growing, viticulture, of sheep and poultry breeding.

"A new feature in the cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, which has been particularly expanded in the beginning of 1977-1978, is its comprehensive many-sided nature. Significant in this", the magazine emphasizes, "is that the economic contacts of the socialist states with Ethiopia are expanding and are being coordinated within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CRIMINAL TENDENCIES AMONG 'TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED' VIEWED

LD081507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 2

[Article by I. Serov, deputy chief of the Omskiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, under the rubric "The Citizen, Society, Law": "Who Is Outside the Factory Gates?"]

[Text] Economic leaders can often be heard saying that there is a shortage of workers. A serious problem, it goes without saying. In Western Siberia, as is known, the demographic situation and prospects for the region's development are such that the cadre shortage will continue to be appreciable. All this comes to mind when you hear about the affairs of the so-called "temporarily unemployed." Where do they come from? According to the oblast statistical directorate, in Omsk alone approximately 3,000 people are dismissed every year on the initiative of enterprises' administration. It is also necessary to take into account those people who have been discharged "at their own wish," of whom there are about 23,000 in the same period.

This is a large turnover, and is only partly justified: by changes in place of residence, drafting into the army and family circumstances. A considerable proportion is made up of violators of labor and social discipline. But after all, they leave a plant or construction site with the administration's consent. In giving the "ok" for a discharge, some leaders seem to forget that they have on their desk a report about the applicant from the medical sobering-up center or about some other violation. The discharged person finds refuge at a neighboring enterprise, then a third, a fourth....and he does not stay anywhere for long, he does not take root. Sometimes he becomes a parasite, sometimes a criminal. That is the price of the desire of certain economic leaders to "improve" the moral and psychological climate in their own collectives in this way. It is clear that it is not particularly difficult to expel the violator from the factory. And certain leaders take little interest in who will find him work and how, and who will rectify the "fault" in upbringing permitted earlier: They are only interested in shrugging off their worries.

It is we militia workers who have most to do with the "temporarily unemployed." The connection has long been established: The more people are dismissed for negative reasons, the higher the overall level of crime. Internal affairs organs, on their part, adopt preventive measures. In particular, the Omsk militia has accumulated considerable experience of work with people who do not participate in socially useful labor. The activists of public posts for the protection of order at places of residence and at enterprises manage to do a great deal. Many examples could be cited of how hundreds of people have been returned to a normal labor life.

Citizen Ye. will probably always be grateful to the council of the public post for the protection of order. She had been on the prophylactic register for a long time, did not work anywhere and abused alcohol. The council took her under its patronage. Great efforts had to be made before this person could be helped to take the correct path. Now Ye. has fundamentally changed her behavior and is working at a plant.

A great educational role is played by prophylactic councils at shops and enterprises, working under the leadership of party organizations. They operate successfully at the Baranov engine building plant, the Omskshina Production Association and a number of other places.

The councils are headed by the production workers with the greatest prestige, many of them communists. This form of participation by labor units in people's reeducation must be supported and developed in every way. The experience of the tire and engine building workers indicates that even the most, seemingly, hopeless people can be brought back onto the correct path. But what is even more valuable is the fact that labor collectives are capable of discovering a potential member of the "temporarily unemployed" in good time and adopting preventive measures to ensure that the person does not go downhill.

Unfortunately this direction has not yet become the norm for all production collectives, not even for those where good working and living conditions have been created and where people try to obtain employment. As a rule enterprise leaders respond very unwillingly to the militia's request to find work for people on the register of "temporarily unemployed." They have to be set to enterprises which are known to be "unfavorable," where it is more difficult to maintain educational work at the necessary level.

Analyzing statistics on the "temporarily unemployed," we come to the very disturbing conclusion that the main sources of such people are precisely the "favorable" enterprises. On various pretexts, they "purposefully" rid themselves of undisciplined and inconvenient people, and attract reliable, skilled cadres to replace them. Thus additional difficulties are created artificially. In our view this is characteristic of Pervomayskiy, Sovetskiy and Kirovskiy rayons of the city. For instance, at the non-woven textiles factory, out of 153 working people, 50 were dismissed on the administration's initiative in the course of a year. There is a high turnover at the tobacco factory, enterprises of the Omskstroyaterialy and Omsknefteorgsintez associations and a number of other enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving ideological and political education work stresses that in assessing the activity of leaders and economic cadres it is necessary to take into account not only indicators of fulfillment of production plans, but also the standard of discipline, the moral and political climate in the collective and working and living conditions. It is a question above all of well-organized education of cadres. It is a cohesive, exacting labor collective where the feeling of fellowship is well developed that is capable of putting the erring person back on the true path and making him a useful member of society. This, it must be said, is his duty to society and the people.

Of course, in certain cases dismissals and transfers from one place of work to another are inevitable. However, in our view they could and must be sharply reduced. A reduction in cadre turnover would benefit both people and production moreover the moral microclimate in the city will probably become healthier. After all, it has long since been observed that the fewer "temporarily unemployed" there are, the rarer are violations of public order.

MOLDAVIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON 'PARASITISM'

LD090935 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA Russian 23 April 1980 publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 1,700-word article by N. Bradulov, Moldavian minister of internal affairs, under the headline "Everyone Must Work." Bradulov discusses the problem of parasitism, giving examples of people not engaged in "socially useful labor" and of crimes committed by such people, and notes the importance of the influence of the labor collective, stating that "every effort must be made to find work for the unemployed." He describes experience in the rehabilitation of parasites and outlines legal penalties for parasitism.

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U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
A G R I C U L T U R A L A F F A I R S

T 1

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10 MAY

LD110125 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Altayskiy Kray over 35,000 tractor teams are in the fields. Machine operators are preparing all fields for sowing, paying particular attention to grain fields. Final preparations are underway for sowing barley, oats and spring wheat, which will occupy 3.5 million hectares. Spring sowing will start in 2 or 3 days. In southern Uzbekistan winter barley harvesting has begun. Machine operators on farms in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast are threshing 40 quintals per hectare. (0100 GMT)

Kirovskaya Oblast this year expects to harvest more than 2 million tons of grain. Sowing of early summer crops has started on the second million hectares in the Tatarskaya ASSR. In Saratovskaya Oblast, two-thirds of the early grain crops have been sown to date. Sunflower and corn sowing has begun. (0200 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast early grain crop sowing is nearing completion. Preference is being given to the wheat strain Moskovakaya-35, which has been especially developed for the Non-Chernozem Zone. Tadzhikistan machine operators are completing sowing work. They have already sown spring crops on more than 400,000 hectares, 96 percent of the plan. Cotton sowing has been completed and sowing of vegetables, corn and melons is nearing an end. The sowing frontiers are moving further north and east every day. Agricultural workers have resolved to reap no less than 235 million tons of grain and to substantially increase production of vegetables, fruit, sugar beets, cotton and other crops, while fully supplying cattle-breeders with fodder. (0500 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast sugar beet sowing is being done at a rapid rate. To date 90,000 hectares, or nearly half the area, has been sown to the crop. (0830 GMT)

In Turkmenia cotton has been sown on 506,000 hectares. Fine-fiber varieties are germinating particularly well. (1200 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast the first 100,000 hectares have been sown to grain crops. (1750 GMT)

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS PROGRESS IN SOWING

LD110200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] Here is a review of sowing work by correspondent (Nikita Bysakov):

This spring has been a difficult one for crop farmers. Long cold spells prevented the start of field work in the European USSR. When the long-awaited warm weather came, grain growers had to make good the lost time and condense the already tight sowing schedules using mechanized complexes and working round the clock on an hourly schedule. Many farms and whole rayons carried out sowing in a matter of days. The rates of sowing the past week were almost two and a half times higher than in the previous one, and that was in spite of frequent rain.

Now in almost all farms in the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Region and the lower Volga Valley, sowing early grain crops has been completed. Spring crops have been planted on an area of over 40,000,000 hectares. Planting of potatoes and sugar beets and sowing of corn and sunflower is in full swing in these regions. Industrial techniques for the cultivation of these crops are being applied here. These make it possible to minimize labor input.

35th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF WORLD WAR II MARKED

Fall of Germany Noted

ID091411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 P 4

[TASS report: "In Commemoration of the Anniversary"]

[Text] The more distant the era of the Great Patriotic War becomes, the more deeply mankind is aware of the grandeur and importance of the heroic deeds of those unforgettable years. The Soviet people's victory over Hitler's Germany is of world-historical importance. Speeches were delivered on this subject at a ceremony involving representatives of the capital's working people held in Moscow on 6 May to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The presidium comprised comrades N. A. Tikhonov and M. V. Zimyanin, M. A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; and representatives of the Soviet society for friendship with the GDR and other organizations. A delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society headed by H. Gruenstein, deputy general secretary of the society, also attended.

A report was delivered by Army Gen I. G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense. He said that the victory over Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan meant not only the defeat of their armies, but also the defeat of their political systems and of the ideology of fascism and militarism. The victory over the stormtroops of world imperialist reaction was a powerful accelerator of the world revolutionary process initiated by Great October, and led to the formation of the world socialist system.

The speaker stressed that under the SED's [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] leadership the people of the GDR had managed in a short time to create a prosperous socialist state. Fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples are founded on deep mutual respect, unity of aims and actions, the common Marxist-Leninist world outlook and loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union H. Ott delivered an address in which he said that the GDR citizens salute the immortal feat of the Soviet heroes who saved their lives and helped them to regain their faith in the future and to build a new socialist society. The firm foundation of our progress in socialist construction, he stressed, is and will continue to be the indestructible fraternal alliance closely linking the SED and the CPSU and our states and peoples.

The ambassador said that reactionary and militarist forces in the United States, the FRG and other imperialist countries, in close alliance with the Chinese leaders, have now appreciably exacerbated the international situation. In the face of this fatal policy of provocation and confrontation the lessons of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War are now more topical than ever.

H. Ott gave a reception in honor of the significant date.

The reception was attended by N. A. Tikhonov, M. V. Zimyanin and other officials.

The German-Soviet Friendship Society delegation also attended.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Republic Rallies

LD082222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The feats of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War will be remembered by the people for all time. The glorious fighting traditions of older generations are being augmented in the Soviet people's labor achievements on the peace watch of the 5-year plans. This was stressed at festive rallies and meetings with frontline veterans devoted to the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism which took place today in the capitals of union republics and in the hero cities. They were attended in Alma-Ata by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, in Minsk by Masharov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party; in Tashkent by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; and in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

National Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD091120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Today, the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

All achievement of the working people of the USSR are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, great proletarian revolutionary and thinker, organizer of the CPSU and founder of the Soviet socialist state. With the banner of Lenin the Soviet people defended the freedom and independence of their motherland, were victorious in the Great Patriotic War and brought the peoples liberation from fascism.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state then headed toward the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall, where units of the Moscow garrison were lined up. The words "Your Name Is Unknown, Your Victory Is Immortal" are carved on the granite plate by the eternal flame.

In hero-towns throughout the USSR Guards of Honor of Soviet Troops have been drawn up at monuments, military standards have been lowered and solemn commemorative music is being played.

The leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the red ribbon are the words "To Those Who Fell Fighting for the Freedom and Independence of the Socialist Motherland: From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers."

Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov observed a minute of silence to honor the soldiers who gave their lives in defending the freedom and independence of the Soviet homeland in the name of a firm peace in the world.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Present at the wreath laying by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov, Baybakov, Dymshits, Katushev, Kiselev, Martynov, Marchuk, Novikov, Novikov, [as heard] Nireyev and Smirnov; Chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet Shitikov and Ruben; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shibayev, chairman of AUCCTU, and Pastukhov, first secretary of the Vlksm Central Committee.

Marshals of the Soviet Union, generals and veterans of the Great Patriotic War laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces.

The anthem of the Soviet Union was played, units of the Moscow garrison solemnly marched before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, paying military honors to those who fell in the Great Patriotic War.

Wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on behalf of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the working people of the City of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

LD092225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] During celebrations for Victory Day Soviet leaders placed wreaths in Moscow this morning at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior and visited the Lenin Mausoleum. Romanov placed a wreath in Leningrad.

"The following participated in wreath-laying ceremonies at memorials and monuments: in Kiev--Scherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk--Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma-Ata--Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; in Tashkent--Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi--Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; in Baku--Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Kosygin on International Situation

LD081426 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War "demonstrated the strength and inviolability of the socialist state, its tremendous defense potential. The victory shows that there are not forces in the world that could reverse history, take away from the working people their great revolutionary achievements," says Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He contributed an article to the seventh issue of KOMMUNIST, the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he told of the heroic exploit of Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

"The Soviet people are proud of their heroic army that absorbed the perfidious blow from the mighty Nazi machine, that was able to check the enemy invasion, to route the fascist hordes and victoriously end the war in the enemy's lair," Aleksey Kosygin went on to say.

"Our country became stronger than ever before thanks to the labour exploit of the home front. The war did not stop the creative activity of the Soviet people. The victory gained in the war and the return to peaceful life sparked off a new labour upsurge amidst the people."

The post-war rehabilitation of the economy was a task of incredible difficulty and tremendous scope...."

"Many, even progressively-minded figures in the West, believed that our country would need several decades to repair the damage inflicted by the war. Soviet people under the leadership of the party without outside assistance rapidly rehabilitated on a new technical foundation all major branches of the economy and ensured the further faster expansion of the national economy..."

"Difficult tasks in the rehabilitation of agriculture, seriously affected by the war, were accomplished." Our people achieved the gigantic development of productive forces and on their basis further improved socialist relations of production. Tremendous progress was made in all spheres of science, technology and culture. The well-being of the people was improved."

"At the height of its strength, the land of the soviets entered the eighties. The Tenth Five-Year Plan is being successfully accomplished. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan is now being worked out as part and parcel of the long-term program of economic and social development of the country."

"The Soviet Union is coming out for peaceful coexistence between states with a differing social order, for peaceful solution of all international problems, for world peace. Peace and socialism are indivisible. It is only in peaceful conditions that one can successfully develop the economy and culture, create everything needed to raise the well-being and harmonious development of man. Therein lies the aim of socialism," Aleksey Kosygin emphasizes.

"The world, of course, today is not the same as it was on the eve of World War Two," the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR says in conclusion. "The balance of forces between the two antagonistic world systems tilted in favour of socialism and as a result of this there are greater possibilities for the maintenance of peace on earth. Imperialism, however, still has big possibilities and seeks to check or retard social progress. For this sake the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all the United States, seek to liquidate the achievements of international detente, provoke conflict situations and step up the arms race. Therein lies the real cause of the current aggravation of international situation."

"The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are fully resolved to uphold the course towards detente, not to allow the imperialist forces to reduce to naught the results of efforts by the peoples over many years in strengthening peace and expanding international cooperation. We must strengthen in every way our economic and defence might and firmly declare that we will not allow a disturbance in the strategic balance to the detriment of the security of the socialist community."

Ogarkov: 'Winds of Cold War'

LD082045 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--"The results of the past war are not only evidence of the strength and invincibility of socialism but also a stern warning to all those who may be tempted today to try with the force of arms to decide in their favour the historical dispute between the two opposing social systems, and who seek world supremacy." This was stated today by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

He was speaking at the celebration meeting in Moscow on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The victory over fascism, the marshal said, was won by the joint efforts of the peoples and armies of many countries. But the main, decisive, role in the defeat of Hitler Germany was played by the Soviet people and their armed forces which bore the brunt of war and which lost over 20 million of their sons and daughters. The losses suffered by the German fascist Army on the Soviet-German front accounted for about 80 per cent of its overall losses in manpower.

At the beginning of the eighties, Ogarkov went on, the winds of the cold war are again blowing in international life and the sound of sabre rattling has increased. This is to be blamed primarily on the United States which openly claims a "special leading role" in the world and which unceremoniously declares many regions of the world to be spheres of its "vital interests".

"The militaristic policy of the USA and its NATO partners", Marshal Ogarkov went on, "is to be clearly seen in their decisions to increase their military budgets, bloated as they are to enormous proportions, to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe, the increased American military presence in the Indian Ocean, its artificial freezing of the SALT-II treaty, curtailment of relations with the Soviet Union, and many other steps. The White House's recent armed venture in the territory of Iran was aimed at anything but consolidating peace and detente.

"It stands to reason that the peoples of the world who gained peace at a dear price, cannot leave the machinations of the aggressive forces unheeded. Marching in the front ranks of convinced fighters for peace is, as always, the Soviet Union which counterposes the doctrine of peace and security of the peoples to the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and psychosis of certain countries."

Ogarkov stressed that the peaceability of the Soviet people "is not a sign of weakness. The policy of the Soviet state represents a fusion of consistent struggle for peace and constant readiness to repulse firmly and resolutely any aggression." In following this course, the marshal said, the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union are giving due attention to the development and improvement of the armed forces. The Soviet Army and Navy have today the most up-to-date weapons and military equipment. They are being developed and trained on a scientific basis with account taken of the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress.

"The soldiers of the armies of the countries of the socialist community are standing guard over peace and socialism in monolithic ranks together with the Soviet soldiers. The forces of reaction and aggression have been facing for a quarter century now the powerful mighty defense alliance of socialist states--the Warsaw Pact--a guarantee of reliable defence of the historic gains of our fraternal peoples", Marshal Ogarkov said.

Yepishev on Anniversary, Afghanistan

LD081230 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 8 May 80

["Communist Party's Role in Victory Over Fascism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--"The Soviet people's historic experience of struggle against fascism and also the experience of the armed defence of the Vietnamese people's achievements reaffirm that irrefutable truth that it is only a Marxist-Leninist party that can mobilize and channel all material and spiritual forces of society on the utter defeat of the aggressor," says General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev.

The chief of the Central Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy contributed to KOMEUNIST, the Journal of the CPSU Central Committee, an article on the role of the Communist Party in the victory in the Great Patriotic War. "On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism", he points out, "bourgeois propaganda stepped up its subversive activity seeking to belittle the Soviet people's contribution to the utter defeat of fascism. As before, bourgeois historians are loudly and broadly asserting that the opening of the second front in Europe in the summer of 1944 allegedly made it the principal arena of struggle against Nazi Germany."

No arguments whatever, of course, are adduced in support of such opinions. Meanwhile, facts bear out that the decisive events of the war took place on the Soviet-German front even after the landing of the Allies in Normandy. In the summer of 1944, 235 enemy divisions operated on the Soviet-German front as against 65 divisions in northern France. From here, from the East came the dawn of freedom for the peoples of Europe, enslaved by the Nazis.

"The fascist state and military machinery disintegrated, above all, under the blows of the Soviet Armed Forces. Our country became the main force barring the road of German fascism to world domination. It bore the brunt of the war and played a decisive role in the routing of Nazi Germany and later of militarist Japan, as well", Aleksey Yepishev goes on to say. "This, however, in no way belittles the contribution to victory over Nazi Germany made by the other countries, members of the anti-Hitler coalition. Soviet people also worthily assess the military successes of the people's liberation armies, the resistance movement, guerrilla detachments and anti-fascist groups operating on European territory."

Dwelling on the present international situation, General Yepishev goes on to say: "Unfortunately aggressive forces resist the process of relaxation of international tension. Of late, by their the situation in the world has still further deteriorated. The American military people openly seek to realize their claims to the role of the world's policeman. This was borne out by the NATO decision on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries and also the program, announced by the United States President, for the further buildup of military efforts of the Pentagon and the geopolitical doctrine of militant hegemonism, he had proclaimed."

"The American military people, exerting threatening pressure on Iran, would like to convert Afghanistan into their stronghold. The changes, however, effected in Afghanistan with support from the revolutionary masses by sound forces of the People's Democratic Party and the national armed forces frustrated the perfidious schemes of imperialism. The Soviet military aid, rendered to Afghanistan at the request of its government, fully accords with the will of the people of the friendly country and is aimed at repelling outside threats hanging over it." "Imperialist, and also Beijing propaganda, having launched a smear campaign around Afghanistan these days, deliberately and unabashedly distorts the role of the Soviet Union in Afghan affairs." "At the same time it cannot be ignored that a neighboring country is involved. And our people cannot remain indifferent when the imperialists, and the Maoists with them, would like to convert that country into their place d'armes on the southern frontier of the USSR."

Koldunov on Victory Day

LD092143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] At our microphone we have Great Patriotic War participant and twice hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense.

During the last war Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov carried out 419 battle sorties, engaged in 96 air battles and shot down 46 enemy aircraft.

[Begin Koldunov recording] Esteemed comrades, 9 May is one of the brightest and most unforgettable dates in the heroic chronicle of our [word indistinct]. It has been 35 years since the day the Soviet people and their valorous armed forces defeated German fascism, upholding in an arduous and bloody war the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland. And the further the events of the Great Patriotic War recede into the past all the more fully and brightly is the greatness of our victory and its world historic importance revealed.

Victory Day is a great and joyous holiday for the Soviet people and its servicemen and for the peoples of the socialist countries and the working people of the whole world. In celebrating victory day we are also revering the memory of the immortal heroes who gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of our people. We pay tribute also to veterans of the war and of labor, to heroes of the front and the rear, to reserve and retired servicemen, to all who resolutely, bravely and skillfully defended and stood up for honor, freedom and independence of the Soviet fatherland. We acknowledge indebtedness to our own Leninist party, under the leadership of which the Soviet people won their victory of world historic importance in the Great Patriotic War and have for 35 years lived in conditions of peace.

The victory over fascism was achieved by the efforts of many peoples. Shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops servicemen, formations and units from Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary fought bravely against the common enemy. And their contribution to the routing of the aggressor was made by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition. The celebration of victory day is a living reminder of what the experience of the Great Patriotic War teaches us. The whole of our accumulated experience and the international situation that is developing, especially recent events, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, oblige us to keep our powder dry and be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, remembering our historic responsibility for the destinies of our homeland and of mankind. Vigilantly guarding the constructive, peaceful toil of our people are troops of all branches of our armed forces, worthy heirs and continuators of the battle traditions of the older generation. The personnel of our anti-aircraft defense forces are tirelessly perfecting their military skill and are constantly ready to rebuff any aggressor. In a monolithic battle rank with the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, the fighting men of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty are reliably (?watching over) the socialist gains of the peoples. Their [word indistinct] anniversary follows Victory Day.

Esteemed listeners, allow me to cordially congratulate all Soviet people, the personnel of the armed forces, our brothers in arms and the veterans of the army and navy on the festival and wish them new successes in strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet homeland and of the whole socialist community. [end recording]

GORSHKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO BLACK SEA UNIT

LD060749 Moscow KRAVNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Correspondent Captain 2d Class L. Buchinskiy report: "Award to Antisubmarine Troops"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Black Sea Fleet--Glorious traditions have developed in the "x" unit of surface ships. For many years it has been conducting missile, torpedo and artillery firing and resolving tactical tasks with exclusively high ratings.

For its successes in combat training the unit has been awarded the Lenin Certificate of Honor. In a ceremonial atmosphere Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy presented the lofty award to the antisubmarine forces.